

Brindisi; and their composition of an organic formation and of carbonate of lime may be demonstrated just as well as for the coccoliths. Now, if we compare the granular zone of the coccoliths with the circlet of globules of the rhabdoliths, and the central disk (medullar space) of the coccoliths, as the matrix of the globules, with the shaft of the rhabdoliths, and consider that, as I believe I have shown, the dorsal disk or covering piece of the coccoliths is of but little importance, we must recognize the most intimate relationship between these calcareous organisms, notwithstanding their difference of form. To regard the rhabdoliths as organs or form-constituents of the *Bathybius*-protoplasm we have not the least reason; and thus, it seems to me, the last doubt is removed, as to whether the coccoliths are independent creatures. The two bodies remain no less interesting than they did before, when the coccoliths passed merely as the tokens of the mysterious *Bathybius*. The origin and significance of this latter organic material are still far from being explained. As I have already indicated, it seems to me that the supposition that the *Bathybius*-protoplasm is the residue of other low organic creatures must be completely rejected. It is, however, no Protiston or Moneron in the signification now current, according to which all these simplest organisms have a limitation in space and a development. A living creature of unlimited extension is so strongly in contradiction to our present notions of life and organization, that our conceptions and ideas must first adapt themselves to it.

LI.—Notice of a new Species of Lizard (*Eumeces albofasciolatus*) from North Australia. By Dr. A. GÜNTHER, F.R.S.

THE British Museum has recently received from Mr. Krefft a specimen of a very large species of *Eumeces* from Northern Australia, which appears to be undescribed and may be characterized thus:—

Eumeces albofasciolatus.

A supranasal shield is present, but on one side it is confluent with the nasal behind the nostril; the nostril itself is so large as to be partly formed by the supranasal.

The lower eyelid is scaly. Palate entirely toothless, the palatal notch being considerably behind the level of the orbit.

The single præfrontal forms a suture with the rostral and vertical, which is very long, as long as the occipitals together; a pair of anterior occipitals; central occipital elongate; occipitals bordered behind by four large scales. Nine upper labials, the two posterior low. Opening of the ear not denticulated.

Thirty-five longitudinal series of scales round the trunk; sixty transverse series between the fore and hind limbs. Ten præanals, scarcely larger than the neighbouring scales. Sub-caudal scales scarcely larger than those on the back of the tail.

Limbs somewhat feeble; the fore legs extend to the eye when stretched forwards, the hind legs not quite halfway up towards the axil. The third and fourth fingers equal in length, but longer than the second. The third hind toe a little shorter than the fourth and a little longer than the fifth.

Upper and lateral parts blackish brown, with irregular bluish-white, band-like transverse spots, one or two scales broad. Tail and legs without such bands. Lower parts uniform white.

The specimen is $6\frac{1}{2}$ inches long to the vent, the greater part of the tail being lost.

	in.	lin.
Distance of the snout from the eye	0	5
" " ear	1	2
" " axil	2	2
" " vent	6	6
Length of fore limb	1	$4\frac{1}{2}$
" third finger	0	$3\frac{2}{3}$
" hind limb	2	0
" second toe	0	4
" third toe	0	6
" fourth toe	0	$6\frac{1}{2}$
" fifth toe	0	5

LII.—*Dredging-Excursion to Iceland in June and July 1872.*

By T. A. VERKRÜZEN.

HAVING relinquished my first idea of paying a second visit to Norway, where I had had an excursion last year of so much interest, I left London about the middle of June for Granton Harbour, Edinburgh, and went thence by the steamer 'Queen' to Reykjavik, where we arrived after a voyage of about ninety-five hours—perhaps the quickest passage made there, the wind being all the time in our favour. I stayed a month in the island, had a ride to the Geyser, besides several shorter excursions, and employed the remainder of my time in dredging and exploring the shores of the Bay of Reykjavik. I had considerable difficulty in obtaining good boatmen, the Icelanders not being accustomed to the labour of dredging, and tiring after a few hours of exertion. All circumstances considered, however, I managed, by good pay &c., to get my dredging done tolerably well; and encouraged by a friend to communicate the result